W. A. Carman.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1837. [NO. 1043.

ED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
per annum, if paid in advance;
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ISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
r the first, and thirty cents for each
ublication. Advertisers are requested
number of insertions desired, or they
nued till forbid, and charged accord

the Editor must be post paid.

ale Postponed.

of the Property of the late William
, advertised by the subscriber to take
mington and Fayetteville, on the 22d
inst. and the 1st day of June, is post-
further notice.
O. G. PARSLEY, *Adm'r.*
on. N. C. *May* 22, 1837. 42 3w

n at present receiving South

es in payment for Goods.
JOHN McARN.

Notice.

signed has appointed Mr. Samuel T.
his Attorney to receive all debts due
grant discharges for the same.
J. H. DICKSON.
37. 42-tf

NOTICE.

scriber has lost or mislaid, a NOTE,
by John Cox to James Everette, for
date 7th March 1835 with one credit
$450, dated about the 20th of May,
other of $300 or $310, dated in Au-
All persons are forewarned from trad-
Note.
JAMES EVERETTE.
unty, N. C., May 1837. 42 3w.

20 REWARD.

AY from the Subscriber on Monday
h of April, a negro man by the name
and known about Fayetteville as Mc
cob, he has for the last two or three
bout Fayetteville, and worked most-
penter's trade. As it is believed that
e where he is known, it is not neces-
any further description of him, but
lusion that the above reward will
y paid to any person that will deliver
subscriber one mile from Clarendon
ere he left without any cause whatev-
sons are cautioned against harboring
WILLIAM CADE.
1837. 42 3w.

NOTICE.

UE of a provision in the last will and
ment of Duncan Buchanan, deceased,
er will sell to the best bidder, on the
une next, the Lands and Tenements
possessed by the deceased, at his death,
is Widow's Dower. The sale will be
mises, which lie on both sides of the
, about 4 miles South West of Laurel
ond County, and extending to the Gum
There are about Three Hundred Acres
; nearly all of which is good tillable

months credit may be expected, if the pur-
ive bond with approved security.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN, *Ex'r.*
1837. 42 2w.

$50 REWARD.

WAY from the Subscriber, on the night
13th instant, three Negroes, viz: a fel-
ENOCH, about 50 years of age, well
feet 6 or 7 inches high, a little bow
r bushy, complexion a little light, in-
nd answers questions with great pro-
is slow in doing so Two girls, daugh-
bove, one about 20 years of age—the
The elder, named JINNEY, thick and
e younger, MARY, spare made.—
thout the slightest provocation, which
tterly at a loss to conceive their de-
the quantity of plunder taken with
believed they are assisted by some
. The above reward will be paid for
sion of the above Negroes, and either
e, at my residence in Sumter Dis-
r confinement in any Jail of this or
State, so that I get them. A pro-
ard will be given for either singly.
WILLIS SPANN.
strict, May 20, 1837. 42 6w.

and MACKEREL.

by the Subscribers,
prime New York BEEF.
No. 3 MACKEREL.
—ALSO—
White Havana SUGAR.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
837.

NITURE SALE,

AT AUCTION.

ne next, the Subscriber will sell at
his Stock of Cabinet FURNITURE,
Mahogany Side Boards, Sofas, Bu-
Tables in sets, Pillar and claw do.
Pillar and claw Breakfast Tables,
and plain do., Mahogany Bedsteads,
posts, field and turned do., Secre-
ok Cases, Work Stands, Candle and
&c, Walnut Bureaus, Dining and
les, elegant rush bottom Chairs, and
Stock Mahogany, consisting of thick
uff, crotch and shaded Veneers, ma-
d pine Lumber, Hardware, window
10 to 18 x 24, hair Cloth, oil Cloth,
son Morine, &c. A few looking glass
x 24 to 18 x 30, &c. &c.
le.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
KINGS & BELDEN, Auctioneers.
7. 41-3t.

FOR RENT.

TORY DWELLING HOUSE, with
lent Well of water in the yard, and a
Apply to
JOHN McARN.
837. 41tf

W GOODS.

SCRIBER is receiving a large Stock
ODS, of every description, which
uncommonly cheap, being bought
he New York Auctions.
JOHN McARN.
837. 41tf

AGON For Sale.

ate four horse WAGON, for sale. Ap
J. G. & J. H. COOK.
837. 41-4t.

RUITY BLANKS.

d Master's Deeds,
s to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW
Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has recently received from N York and Philadelphia, his supply of

Spring and Summer
GOODS,

Which he is disposed to sell low for Cash. He expects to receive additional supplies by future arrivals Purchasers are invited to call and examine the Goods.
E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, April 25, 1837. 38tf

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes and Costs due for the year 1835, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next:—

	TAX.
100 acres on Campbell's Creek, listed by John King for Tarlton Maddox.	$ 38
273 do on Walker's Creek and Campbell's Creek, listed by Giles Ham.	38
640 do on Black Mingo, listed by Dushee Shaw, for Miller Draughan.	1 22
570 do on Black River, listed by Dushee Shaw for Robert Draughan.	2 17
3 Lots, unimproved, in Aversasborough, one poll, listed by Nathan Holder.	85
78 acres Land on Black River, listed by Stephen Goodwin.	29
255 do do on Beaver Creek, one poll, listed by John Nordon.	1 77
55 do do on Barbacue, one poll, listed by Stephen Bethea.	90
100 do do on do, one poll, listed by Daniel D. Cameron.	99
285 do do Upper Little River and Jumping Run, listed by James Johnson.	1 18
50 do do Cyprus Creek, listed by John B. Black.	15
100 do do Dry Creek, listed by Arch'd Buie, (Parson.)	15
487½ do do Cyprus and Gum Swamp, listed by Neill Kelly.	95
300 do do do do, listed by Neill Kelly.	57
50 do do do do, do do.	03

JOHN McLEAN, late Sheriff,
By HECTOR McLEAN, Dep. Sh'ff
March 17, 1837. 37tt.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.
NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons of the Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best quality for manure. Those that want rich land will do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. Patterson, two doors south of the Market.
Fayetteville, March 27, 1837. 34tf.

To Contractors.

THERE will be let out to the lowest bidder, in the Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, on Thursday, the 1st day of June next, the building of a COTTON FACTORY, 62 feet by 42 feet, 3 stories high, with a basement story of 9 feet; the basement story will be of stone, (which can be procured within one mile of the site,) the balance of the house will be of brick; the 1st story 2½ feet thick; the 2d story 2 feet, and the 3d story 18 inches thick, with a pitch of 11 feet; the brick and stone layed with lime mortar.

At the same time will be let out, the making of **300,000** brick, one half delivered at the kiln by the 1st of September, the balance by the 1st of October. The contract will be either let out entire, or separated to suit undertakers. Bond with security, required for the performance of the contract, and the cash paid on its completion.

The building of a Saw Mill will also be let out on the 11th May.

Board in the Village is cheap, and good Clay and Wood can be had in half a mile of the situation. It is thought unnecessary to give a minute detail of the Building; a drawing is in the possession of the Subscribers, which will be shown on the day of letting out the work.

Sealed Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the contract.
THOMAS STEELE,
WM. C. POWEL,
ROBT. J STEELE, } *Committee.*
Rockingham, April 22, 1837. 38t1J.

☞The Salisbury Watchman and Greensboro' Patriot will insert the above till 1st June, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE
EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.
LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by
E. J. HALE.

J. A. Pleasants, M. D.
Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.
February 9, 1837. 27tf

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.
W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.
May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation,

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 30th of January, a negro man named JACOB; he is rather yellow complected, 27 years of age, 5 feet 11½ inches high, and weighs 178 lbs. He has lost some of his forceteeth, has a scar on one of his thumbs and another on his forehead or side of his face.

The said negro was raised in Sampson County, N. C, and was sold by John Brown to one —— Edwards, and it is supposed has made his way back in that direction. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I get him again.
E. W. HARRISON.
Limestone Springs, S. C, April 7. 37-2m

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837.

William Flowers vs. Robert Hataway. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Hataway, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, notifying the said Robert Hataway to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against him pro confesso, for the Plaintiff's claim, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the same.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in April, A. D, 1837.
[41] G. A. NICHOLSON, Clerk.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT all debts, of every nature and kind, due and owing by any persons in the State of N. Carolina to the late Firm of James Hamilton & Son, or to the Firm of Hamilton & Cole, of the City of New York, as also all property belonging to said Firm in said State, has been duly assigned to me as their Trustee, by virtue of an instrument of assignment, dated April 17th, 1837.

All persons indebted to either of the above Firms, will therefore pay the same to me or to my authorized Agent, and to no other person, and all debts now due, unless forthwith liquidated, will immediately be put in suit.
WM. R FOSDICK,
No. 29, *Broad Street.*
New York City, May 12, 1837. 41-2m

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, 2d June next, in the Town of Fayetteville.
JAMES MEBANE, President.
May 15, 1837. 41tt
☞The Raleigh Register will please insert the above two weeks.

To the Justices of the Peace
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

YOU are hereby notified to attend at the Court House, in Fayetteville, on Thursday of June Term, 1837, at 12 o'clock M., to appoint five of your number, to hold the County Courts until March Term, 1838, inclusive. Also, to recommend to the Court, two respectable Freeholders in each Captain's District, who, with a Magistrate, will constitute a "Board of Valuation," agreeable to the requisition of the last General Assembly.
By order of the Court.
BENJ'N ROBINSON, Chairman.
May 16, 1837. 41tt,

The Hon. Robert Strange has been appointed by the DIALECTIC SOCIETY, to deliver the next annual address before the two Literary Societies of the University of N. Carolina. April 22, 1837.

COTTON YARN.

THE undersigned has this day reduced the prices of the Yarn manufactured at his Mill in this Town. The wholesale prices will in future be as follows:

Nos. 4, 5, and 6,	—26 Cents.
7, 8, 9, and 10,	—28 do.
11, 12, and 13,	—30 do.
14. 15,	—32 do.
16, 17,	—34 do.

C. P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1837. 40tf.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville, now offers his Stock of

GOODS,

Which is very general and extensive, at *Reduced prices.* Country Merchants and purchasers generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Also, white and black Lead in oil, No. 1 & 2; Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, China, Crockery and Glass Ware.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
May 8, 1837. 40-5w.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. J. C. Latta, on the 10th day of March 1837, assigned his Notes and Book Accounts, to me to pay certain accounts therein specified, therefore all those indebted either by note or account, are requested to call and make immediate payment as longer indulgence cannot be given.
WILLIAM S. LATTA, *Assignee of J. C. LATTA.*
May 17. 41 6w.

AFFECTING NARRATIVE.

We do not know when we have read any thing more painfully affecting, than the subjoined account of a murder, deliberately committed by a father upon his four children. The dreadful deed was perpetrated in March, at the parish of Basford, near Nottingham in England. The children were aged ten, eight, five and two years respectively. Their mother was dead. The father-murderer is a man of thirty-five, a labourer, described as a man of kind disposition and good character, and noted for his attachment to his children. The fearful deed appears to have been committed under the influence of a morbid feeling of misery, occasioned by pecuniary distress—yet Greensmith was in constant employment and receiving thirteen shillings a week. The little sufferers were fine healthy children, and much liked by their neighbours.
N. Y. Com. Adv.

Thomas Greensmith of Basford, (the murderer) having been cautioned by the coroner, said: I live in the yard next to this house, and Mr. Mark Woodward is my landlord. I went on Monday morning last to hedge on the farm of Mr. G Brown, at Bestwood Park; I remained there all the day and returned home in the evening about seven o'clock. When I got home, I took something to eat, staid in the house about half an hour, and then went to the Seven Stars public house, near the Leather Bottle, Nottingham, where I had a cup of ale. I then returned home I walked alone the whole of the way, and reached Basford between eleven and twelve that night. I met Mr. Joseph Woodward (who is the father of Mr. Mark Woodward, my landlord) in the yard; he asked me about the rent, and I told him I had arranged with his son to pay it the next Wednesday but one; he told me he would have it next morning; I told him it was impossible fo me to give it to him the next morning, but that he should have it in the course of the next week; he said he would not be put off in that way, and if I didn't get it ready in the morning, he would take my goods. I thought if he took my goods, that I should have no house—no where to go to—no home, nor nothing—and that before my children should be turned into the street and be separated from me, I would suffer what the law would please to clap on me. (The prisoner here paused, and it was very apparent that great emotion was passing within his bosom, but after he had answered two or three questions, he resumed and described to the jury in the most minute detail, and with the greatest composure, as follows):—

Coroner—Did you turn your housekeeper away that night?

Prisoner—I told her she must go, and I intended her to go out and not stay there that night.

Coroner—Did you go up stairs as soon as she was gone?

Prisoner—No. I was not willing to part with my children, so I made up my mind to strangle them, and I did it with my handkerchief.

Coroner—When did that idea first come into your mind?

Prisoner—Not till that night—after talking to Mr. Woodward. I did not proceed up stairs immediately after my housekeeper left. I staid in the houseplace about an hour—I then went up stairs, and went directly into the children's room. I think some of them were awake, but I don't know particularly. The threat that Mr. Woodward gave me caused me to do what I did. There were two in one bed and two in the other. I think I took my handkerchief out of my pocket when I got up stairs, but don't know where. I went to the bed where the two youngest ones were lying (Mark and Ann;) I think they were not awake at the time. I kissed them all, shook hands and bade them good bye, before I destroyed them. In less than a minute after I got into the room I began; I took the youngest (Mark) first, I twisted my handkerchief a bit and put it round its neck, and tied it in a fast single knot. I drew it tight but did not pull it at all afterwards; I then left hold of the handkerchief. [The prisoner, there is little doubt, in his agitation, drew the knot of the handkerchief in the first instance across its mouth, as it bears marks on its lip, and its tongue is bitten] I had a candle with me in the chamber; I stood in the chamber, but do not know that I looked at it while it was strangling; I believe I did not look at it. I kept the handkerchief on its neck five minutes. I then took it off, and the child appeared to be dead. I did not see that it bled at the mouth, as I did not look at it in the face. It did not scream. Never a one of them ever winced. I went to Ann next, and tied the handkerchief round her throat in the same way. When I had throttled Ann, I went down stairs and staid against the fire for a few minutes. I stood considering; and thought I might as well suffer for them all as for two.

I then went up stairs again, and was going up to the bed where the other two lay (the bed under the window, in which John and William, the two eldest boys were) when William jumped out of bed, ran across the floor, and got into the bed where Ann and Mark lay, which is the cause they are all in one bed. I thought he had seen me strangle the other two. As he ran across the floor, he said, "Pray, father, don't do me so. I then tied the handkerchief round the biggest boy's neck (John's,) I did not look to see if John struggled, but went and sat down on the bed side against William, and said to him, "My lad, we'll all share our fate; when I've done you I shall have nobody to think of but myself, and it will be my turn next," and he never spoke more. They none of them ever winced, and I will take my oath never cried out. I then went and took the handkerchief off John, and tied it round William's neck When I took the handkerchiefs off John's neck, he appeared to be quite dead. William made no resistance; if he did it was the least in the world, as I gave him no chance, and he never screamed out at all. As soon as I had tied the handkerchief on William's neck I went down stairs, where I staid for more than an hour; I then went up stairs again, and sat on the bedside where William, Ann, and Mark lay, till about five o'clock. I then took the handkerchief off William's neck, and put it *in my hat this is it* (taking a cotton handkerchief out of his hat and holding it up to show the coroner.) I shook hands with them all, as I thought it would be the last time I should see them, and started.

Coroner—When you destroyed the children, had you any idea of destroying yourself?

Prisoner—No. I knew I should be taken in a day or two. I know I shall have to suffer what the law will inflict upon me.

Coroner—How old are you, Greensmith?

Prisoner—Thirty-five.

This closed the case, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of "wilful murder against Thomas Greensmith."

The prisoner was not in the least affected by this verdict, but, on the contrary, as soon as he had delivered his testimony, his countenance brightened up, and he appeared more cheerful than during the examination of the witnesses.

The Brief Commentator.—The Times of this morning copies with seeming approbation, an article from the Nashville Union, to the praise and glory of General Jackson and the specie circular, from which we will make a few brief extracts:—

"As to the specie circular, every body knows, or may learn on inquiry, that it has prevented millions of dollars of *rag money* from going into the treasury in payment for public lands."

Will the Times be so good as to inform us, what else than *rag money* the government has now on hand?

"In a little over one year, lands to the amount of upward of *twenty millions*, have been sold for cash."

Will the Times be so good as to inform us what has become of these twenty millions of CASH? The Secretary of the Treasury would feel himself very specially obliged to any body, who would inform him where he could lay his fingers upon a few cool metallic thousands. The simple truth is, these twenty millions have not been received in cash. We have just seen an exhibit from the treasury department, furnished to one of the bank commissioners, of the specie which the government *thought* it had accumulated. It amounts to not more than a quarter of the sum for which, under the specie order, our wisest of governments thought it had sold land for specie. The consequence of this deficiency is the disclosure, that in the process of the "experiment," the speculators, in collusion with the government officers, of course, *have used the same specie four times over in the purchase of lands!* What think you of that, my masters?

A Real Gentleman.—He never dresses in the extreme of fashion, but avoids singularity in his person or habits. Is affable with his equals, and pleasant and attentive to his inferiors. In conversation he avoids hasty, ill-tempered, or insulting remarks. Pays punctually for his newspaper. Never pries into another person's affairs. Does never, under any circumstances, speak ill of a woman. Never cuts an acquaintance who has met with a reverse of fortune; and he always pays his postage on his letters of business.

BREAKING A WILL—SCENE IN COURT.

Judge—Was you acquainted with old Mr. Durgin?

Witness—Rather guess I was.

Judge—Do you know nothing about his will?

Witness—May be I does.

Judge—What do you know?

Witness—Why they say it was a plaguy ugly one.

Judge—I mean his last will and testament!

Witness—Don't know nothing about that, never heard the old man had any will for readin the testament.

Judge—I do not refer to his disposition, but to the division of his property.

Witness—Well, I did learn that he map'd off his big farm in Scarboro' in mighty small patches; sich as mowin', pasterin', tatur and lugin corn field.

Judge—I wish to know if you have any knowledge of his making a will to divide his property?

Witness—As to that I can't say that I have.

Judge—What did you come here for?

Witness—That's just what I was going to ax yer Honor.

Scene in a Bank.—An Irishman entered one of our banks yesterday, and throwing down a $5 bill—"Will you be kind enough, Misther, jest to give me the spacie for that same bit of a bill?"

"No sir."

"What! can't you be afther paying such a small sum as that, at all, at all?"

"We have suspended paying specie altogether."

"Suspended, have you? And is this the institution, sure, that cannot pay an honest man five dollars, that you have had a man parading about with a loaded musket, all the long winter through, to keep off thieves? If you had a pig, or any thing valuble to protect, 'twould all have been right enough; but such a poor, miserable concern as this is, sure. Och! botheration to you, and the like of you!"—*N. O. Picayune.*

Bank of England.—The Bank of England suspended specie payments by order issued from the Privy Council, on the 26th February, 1797, being Sunday, until the pleasure of Parliament should be made known. The Parliament approved of the act of the Privy Council on the 27th of February following. It was avowedly adopted as a *temporary measure.* It was continued, however, from time to time, still as a *temporary measure*, 'till the 1st of May, 1823—a space of twenty-six years. We hope our *temporary suspension* may not *last so long.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The accounts which we get from the Eastern cities are far from cheering; and from the city which is the least subject to fits of exaltation or despondency the indications are more ominous than from either of the other cities. We refer to the proceedings in Boston, of which an account will be found in the preceding columns. We are particularly impressed with the language reported to have been used by Mr. Abbot Lawrence, when endeavoring to soothe the People, and calm down their excitement.—When he uses such language, we know that the matter is serious; that the feeling at Boston is one which may perhaps be successfully reasoned with, by such men as he, so respected, so justly esteemed by all, but which can neither be frowned down by authority, nor put out of countenance by ridicule. On the contrary, the daily language of the Government paper in this city, and its hardened imitators elsewhere, instead of allaying the feeling, is well adapted to irritate it to extremities which are already more than hinted at. It is indeed a great exasperation of the calamity which spreads a gloom over the country, that so little discretion presides over the columns of the journal which is the recognised organ of communication between the Administration and the People, and which continues to belch forth insult and contumely upon those who are already suffering almost to madness.

Unhappy and deplorable would it be, were the People of Boston to be betrayed, by the feeling of wrong against their rulers, to any violence, or forcible resistance of the rightful authority of the Government and the Laws. If, when the commerce, by which they then existed, was wholly cut off by the Embargo of 1807–1809; when their ships were rotting at the wharves, and their produce in the store-houses and granaries, without the possibility of advantage to themselves, under an "experiment" which they had no sort of confidence in—if, under that heavy oppression, and on that gloomy night when no dawn cheered them with the hope of day, they still bore and forebore, we trust to their patriotic devotion now to do the same, and rely upon the constitutional redress which, with patience and perseverance, they cannot fail in the end to obtain. In this trust, we hope we shall not be deceived.

On Wednesday an immense meeting assembled at Boston, in Faneuil Hall, to hear the report of a committee appointed on the preceding evening, to consider the propriety of complying with the Post Office Specie Circular.

The meeting was one of intense excitement. The Report was made by Zebedee Cook, Jr., and, after reciting the circumstances under which the Post Office Circular was issued, according to the Boston Atlas of yesterday, from which we copy, "concluded with a series of resolutions, declaring that the Post Office Circular would be oppressive, exacting, and impracticable; that it would be resisted 'peaceably,' if it were possible, 'forcibly,' if it were necessary—at any rate, that it should be AT ALL HAZARDS RESISTED."

These resolutions were interrupted with long and loud acclamations of applause.—The assembled citizens were ready for their immediate adoption.

Mr. George Bond and Mr. Abbot Lawrence, although assenting to the deductions of the Report, and sharing in the indignation of the meeting, urged a delay, before resolutions so decisive were adopted.

Mr. Abbot Lawrence is reported to have spoken to this effect:

"He would not hesitate to speak his sentiments of the Administration. THERE IS NO PEOPLE ON THE FACE OF GOD'S EARTH THAT IS SO ABUSED, CHEATED, PLUNDERED, AND TRAMPLED UPON BY THEIR RULERS AS ARE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. This was his sincere and deliberate conviction. He would not say that he did not approve *all* the sentiments of the resolution. But the time had not yet come for their adoption. It might come—it might come the next week—and citizens might then come together, prepared to adopt the resolutions that had been read, and adopt the measures necessary to sustain them.—When the fearful crisis should arrive—when the issue should eventually be made up between an oppressed People and an oppressing Government—he should not be at a loss for the course that it would be proper for him to pursue. Meanwhile, let us proceed with great caution, prudence, and foresight. The Government are in the wrong.—THEY EXACT IMPOSSIBILITIES; and let us keep them in the wrong, and commit ourselves by no overt act, till we find that the laws of self-preservation compel us to a forcible resistance. We are afloat upon a tempestuous ocean—with no rudder—no compass—no pilot; and the time may come when the CREW WILL BE COMPELLED TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE SHIP."

After an attempt by Mr. Adams and Mr. Joselyn (friends of the Administration) to justify their measures, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Abbot Lawrence and adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this meeting recommend to the Postmaster of this city the postponement of the execution of the order from the Department of the General Post Office, requiring individuals to pay specie for letters on the delivery of the same, until he can hear from the Department.

"*Resolved*, That the consideration of the Report and Resolutions submitted this morning be postponed until Saturday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and that, in the mean time, they be committed to a committee of twenty-four, consisting of the committee who reported them, and fifteen other gentlemen."

The following gentlemen were then added to the committee already appointed: William Prescott, Charles Jackson, Samuel Hubbard, Wm. Sullivan, Geo. Bond, Geo. Darracott, Geo. Hallett, Patrick T. Jackson, Charles P. Curtis, Abbot Lawrence James Read, and Simon Wilkinson.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday, the 27th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The report of the committee will then be submitted.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER OF MAY 18.

Revolution Postponed.—Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, our sober city seemed to be on the point of a revolution. The excitement produced by the measures adopted by the Government, in regard to the Custom-house and Post Office, was tremendous and fearful. One spirit of resistance

and war seemed to pervade the city, and nothing was spoken of but opposition to the tyrannical edicts of the Cabinet. The immediate topic of excitement was the order of the Postmaster General, directing the Postmaster of the city to receive postages in specie only. The proceedings of a spontaneous meeting at Merchants' Hall on Tuesday evening were published in the Courier of yesterday. At 9 o'clock, Faneuil Hall, to which the meeting stood adjourned, was filled with people, anxiously waiting to hear the report of the committee appointed at the incipient meeting. We felt a relief when the question of postponement was adopted by the meeting—a feeling, in which, if we read countenances aright, was the common sentiment of nine-tenths of the meeting. The speech of Mr. Bond was eloquent and well-timed, and Mr. B. is entitled to the thanks of the whole community for thus appeasing the storm that agitated the meeting. The remarks of Mr. Lawrence, too, had great effect in restoring some of the agitated elements to quiet and repose.

THE SPIRIT OF PROPHECY.

The following, from the speech of Mr. Clay, in the session of 1834–'35, is *prophecy itself.* It could not have been a more faithful delineation if written at this time, describing what has occurred, instead of foretelling what would be the consequence of the madness of misrule:

"Mr. Clay thought it extremely fortunate that this subject of Executive patronage came up at this session, unincumbered by any collateral question. At the last session we had the removal of the deposites, the Treasury Report sustaining it, and the Protest of the President against the resolution of the Senate. The Bank mingled itself in all our discussions, and the partisans of Executive power availed themselves of the prejudices which had been artfully excited against that institution, to deceive and blind the People as to the enormity of Executive pretensions. The Bank has been doomed to destruction, and no one now thinks the recharter of it is practicable, or ought to be attempted. I fear, said Mr. Clay, that the People will have just and severe cause to regret its destruction. The administration of it was uncommonly able; and one is at a loss which most to admire, the imperturbable temper or the wisdom of its enlightened President. No country can possibly possess a better general currency than *it* supplied. The injurious consequences of the sacrifice of this valuable institution *will soon be felt.* There being no longer any sentinel at the head of our banking establishments to warn them, by its information and operations, of approaching danger, the local institutions, already multiplied to an alarming extent, and almost daily multiplying, in seasons of prosperity will make free and unrestrained emissions. All the channels of circulation will become gorged; property will rise extravagantly high, and, constantly looking up, the temptation to purchase will be irresistible. Inordinate speculation will ensue, debts will be freely contracted, and when the season of adversity comes, *as come it must*, the banks, acting without concert and without guide, obeying the law of self-preservation, will, all at the same time, call in their issues; the vast number will exaggerate the alarm, and general distress, wide spread ruin, and an explosion of the whole banking system, or the establishment of a *new* Bank of the United States, will be the ultimate effects."

Mr. Binney, a distinguished Whig Representative from the city of Philadelphia, thus spoke in Congress in January, 1834:

"Sir, the project of the Secretary of the Treasury astonishes me—it has astonished the country. It is here that we find a pregnant source of the present agony—it is in the clearly avowed design to bring, a second time, upon this land the curse of an *unregulated, uncontrolled State bank paper currency.* We are again to see the drama, which already, in the course of the present century, has passed before us, and closed in ruin. If the project shall be successful, we are again to see the paper missiles shooting in every direction through the country—a derangement of all values—a depreciated circulation—a suspension of specie payments—then a further extension of the same detestable paper—a still greater depreciation, with failures of traders and failures of banks in its train—to arrive at last at the same point from which we departed in 1817. Suffer me to recall to the recollection of the House, a few more of the striking events of that day. The first Bank of the United States expired in March, 1811. Between the 1st of January, 1811, and the close of the year 1814, more than one hundred new banks were established, to supply this more *uniform and better currency.* For ten millions of capital called in by that bank, twenty millions of capital, so called, were invested in these. In the place of five and a half millions, about the amount of circulation in notes of that bank withdrawn, twenty-two millions were pushed out. Then came a suspension of specie payments, in August and September, 1814. As an immediate consequence of this suspension, the circulation of the country, in the course of fifteen months, increased fifty per cent., or from forty-five to sixty-eight millions of dollars; and the fruit of this *more uniform currency* was the failure of innumerable traders, mechanics, and even farmers; of one hundred and sixty-five banks, with capitals amounting to thirty millions of dollars; and a loss to the United States alone, in the negotiation of her loans, and in the receipt of bankrupt paper, to an amount exceeding four millions of dollars."

Simplicity.—The circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the deposite banks, of which we took some notice yesterday, gravely commences by stating that the Department has been informed through the public press, that the deposite banks have suspended specie payments, and with great simplicity desires to know if that event has happened. It is even so, Mr. Woodbury—and Burgoyne is taken, too!—But it is possible that Mr. Woodbury's correspondents will not admit the fact. On the contrary, we have heard it suggested whether they will not be virtuously indignant, and demand of the Secretary in what paper he has seen such a statement!—*N. Y. Comm.*

Who Disregards the Law?—The administration presses make a clamor about the obligation of law under which the Executive Officers are placed, to exact specie in payment of Government dues. They remember to forget that the requirement of the law that the Government shall pay in specie all demands against it, is at least equally imperative. Yet, as we learn, when the crew of the John Adams were paid off in New York, the Cashier of the Deposite Bank produced THE POSITIVE INSTRUCTIONS FROM MR. SECRETARY WOODBURY TO PAY THEM IN PAPER. Thus it appears, the Treasury Department with all its affected squeamishness about a disregard of the laws, hesitates not to trample them under foot, when they are inconvenient to the Government; although the violation of them should be attended with loss to those who have faithfully labored in the public service.

Another Experiment Failed!—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, which only a few days ago announced its intention to continue redeeming its notes in specie, whilst it had a dollar of coin in its vaults, on Monday suspended specie payments!—The Bank, it is said, made a formal request to the Secretary of the Treasury for a portion of the public deposites, payable in gold and silver, and received for reply that the government had none.

Another Experiment!—If the Globe is justly regarded as the exponent of the views of the Executive, another "Experiment" is about to be made upon "the life-blood of the American People." The monstrous anomaly of a TREASURY BANK is to be attempted to flood the nation with Government *assignats*, as a substitute for Bank credits and notes. The following extracts from the Globe of Thursday night bear this construction, and no other:

* * * "Why would drafts *on this bank* [the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania] be entitled to any peculiar advantage? Would not a draft on the Mint at Philadelphia be equally valuable for all the purposes of remittance?—or a draft on the collector, or some other officer in whose hands the collections of public money at New York might be placed? Might not such *drafts upon the great points of collection, receivable at the same time at the land offices*, afford greater conveniences, both to the public creditors and to those who wished to purchase lands or pay duties, than any Treasury drafts upon any private corporation? Upon the showing of this projector, it seems perfectly useless to employ any such agency. *The Treasury of the United States, with a few suitable and responsible public officers at the great emporiums of commercial intercourse, is amply sufficient to carry on the transactions required by the public service*, without placing the public finances under the control of any grasping corporation. The Public have seen and experienced quite enough of their boasted *facilities*."

"Such *an arrangement* will operate as the most salutary check upon the inflations of paper currency, which have been so prejudicial to the industry and actual wealth of the country in years past. If the debts of the United States be paid, when they are paid, either in actual cash *or the evidences of claims upon the Treasury*, there will be no more suspensions of specie payments. Whatever follies the State banking institutions may commit, the standard of value recognised by the Constitution of the United States will not be deteriorated. The United States have an independent Legislature—an independent Judiciary—and why a dependent Treasury?"

There is no example, we dare to assert, in all the records of history, of a nation being subjected to so sudden, universal, and disastrous a reverse in its affairs, as has overtaken this unfortunate country within the last few months, by the ignorance, perversity and mismanagement of its own Government—not indeed of its Government in the true sense of the term—but of a single branch of it, having no legal or constitutional right to act by itself, and acting not in concurrence with, but in lawless and reckless opposition to, the will of the other and co-ordinate branches. The misfortunes of the country have, in fact, been inflicted on it by the exercise of a pure Despotism under the forms of a free Government. The storm, though long foreseen by the careful observers, has burst so suddenly upon the People, that they stand amazed at the Ruin, by which they have been overwhelmed without the slightest warning from those who have been its architects.

The condition of the United States, up to the fatal period when Gen. Jackson commenced his series of usurpations and follies called THE EXPERIMENT, might be compared to that of a glorious ship, richly freighted, under full sail, with bright skies and a favoring wind, careering over the waves to her destined port, her joyous crew radiant with hope and confidence. In a moment has this gallant bark been struck down by an overwhelming storm, and, before a sail could be furled, thrown broadside on the raging main, her masts shivered into splinters, and her astounded crew clinging to the rigging for life. Just so sudden and overwhelming is the crashing and astounding ruin brought on the country by the command of our ship of State having been trusted to incompetent hands, governed by a stubborn and headstrong will.

But, if the suddenness of the calamity that has befallen the country be astounding, for the firmness and respect for the laws, and public order, with which the shock has been borne, is the most gratifying trait in the character of the American People that has ever yet displayed itself. It will justly attract the admiration and applause of the civilized world. A similar result of mal-administration of the Government in any country in Europe would have inevitably brought on revolution and bloodshed. We have, in our exemption from violence and popular tumults under these circumstances, additional reason to be proud of our Republic.—*National Intelligencer.*

A Fact.—There are something like seven hundred workmen employed in the Navy Yard in Philadelphia. Last week they demanded specie in payment of wages—with which demand the government did not comply. On the contrary, instructions were received, that if the laborers would not receive their pay in bank notes, they should be immediately discharged, in a body, and the yard be closed. Of course they were obliged to come to the terms of the government. This circumstance affords a striking commentary upon the promises contained in the annual message to Congress, written for General Jackson in 1835, among which were the following:—"All the wants of the community in relation to exchange and CURRENCY, are supplied *as well as they have ever been before.*" "We shall soon gain in the place of the Bank of the United States, A PRACTICAL REFORM IN THE WHOLE PAPER SYSTEM OF THE COUNTRY." The attainment of such a result will lighten the great tax which OUR PAPER SYSTEM has so long collected from the earnings of labor."

N. Y. Commercial.

JUMPING JIM CROW.

(Mr. Van Buren—one week.)

"Several of the states have not yet chosen their Representatives, and are not to do so for some time to come. INDEPENDENT OF THAT CONSIDERATION, I do not see, at present, sufficient reasons to justify me in requiring an EARLIER MEETING THAN THAT APPOINTED BY THE CONSTITUTION."

Reply to the New York Committee.

(Mr. Van Buren—one week after.)

"Whereas, GREAT and WEIGHTY MATTERS, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, FORM AN EXTRAORDINARY OCCASION for convening THEM, (!!!) I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for THEIR meeting at the city of Washington."—*Proclamation for Congress.*

Governor Clay has issued his proclamation, convening the Legislature of Alabama, to meet on Monday, the 10th June.

A $100 note of the Agricultural Bank of Mississippi, says the New Orleans True American, was sold a day or two since in Natchez, at public auction, for $255, on a credit of 12 months!

FROM THE PRINCETON WHIG.

Alarming Facts!—The People have been told for the past eight years, that the times were growing better and better every year, under the late and present Administrations.

How stands the account now? Eight years ago we had a United States Bank of $35.000,000 capital, *twenty millions of specie* in the country, and a currency equal to any in the world. The United States Bank has been vetoed, the deposites removed into "pet banks," and now, with *eighty millions of specie* in the country, we have either no currency at all, or *one of the very worst in the world!*

Eight years ago a man could travel through the United States and Canada with bills of the United States Bank, and without having to pay *one* per cent. discount.

Now, the pet and other bank bills are from *five to ten* per cent. discount, even in the States to which they belong.

Eight years ago, with twenty millions of specie in the country, they were at par, and all the banks paid their notes in specie.

Now, none of the banks pay it, and *one hundred and ten dollars* of the best bank paper must be given for one hundred dollars in specie.

Eight years ago we had specie for change: now we have thousands of tickets, called "*shin plasters*," or no change at all.

Eight years ago, business, commerce, and trade all went on smoothly and prosperously. Now, business is broken up, trade destroyed, and bankruptcy, distress, and poverty, staring people in the face.

Eight years ago, the expenses of Government were thirteen millions of dollars. Now, they are over thirty-two millions of dollars.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS, MAY 20.

The country has been governed for the last eight years by Executive edicts; and Congress will be occupied for the next four years in restoring what President Jackson has destroyed. Congress has always been disposed to do right, wherever it was not thwarted by a domineering and usurping Executive.

Congress passed Mr. Clay's Land Bill—but the Executive destoyed it.

Congress rechartered the National Bank—the Executive destroyed it.

Congress said that the deposites were safe in the Bank of the United States—the Executive removed them.

Congress refused to issue a Specie Circular—it was issued by the Executive.

Congress rescinded the Specie Circular—and the Executive defeated the rescission.

Now the doctrines we have always acted upon are expressed in the sentiment of Thomas Jefferson: *The will of the majority, honestly expressed, should give law.*

We assume that the best exponent of the *Popular Will* is the decision of the *Representatives of the People;* and we have always been desirous of carrying into effect their will thus expressed. This, says Mr. Jefferson, is the *object of the* WHIGS. The Jacksonians, on the contrary, have maintained that the *Executive*, and not Congress, spoke the *voice of the People*, and have always been the advocates for measures that would *strengthen the Executive.* This, says Mr. Jefferson, *is the object of the* TORIES.

It is not a little singular that the same distinctions were drawn by Mr. Van Buren himself in a speech in the Senate of the United States:

"The TORIES of England," said this gentleman, "strive by all the means within their reach, to increase the DOMINION AND INFLUENCE OF THE THRONE, at the expense of the COMMONS and the People; and the WHIGS to counteract the exertions of their adversaries, by abridging that dominion and influence, or the advancement of the rights and the consequent amelioration of the condition of the people. The TORY principle, seeking to absorb, as far as practicable, ALL POWER from its legitimate sources, and to condense it in a SINGLE HEAD; the WHIG, being an antagonist principle, laboring as assiduously to RESIST THE ENCROACHMENTS and LIMIT THE EXTENT of EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY. The former is essentially the MONARCHICAL, and the latter the DEMOCRATICAL spirit of society."

The following statement is furnished by the New York Commissioners for the purpose of showing the general condition of the banks as compared with their condition on the 1st of January last:

Eighteen New York City Banks.

	1st January.	4th May.
Loans and discounts,	36,442,000	35,683,000
Specie,	3,854,000	2,596,000
Circulation,	8,135,000	4,931,000
Individual deposites,	11,180,000	9,536,000
U. States do.	7,176,000	3,820,000

Sixty three Country Banks.

	1st January.	10th May.
Loans and discounts,	26,979,000	26,822,000
Specie,	1,439,000	1,100,000
Circulation,	12,461,000	9,601,000

From this table it will be perceived that the city Banks had previous to the suspension reduced their discounts since 1st January, about $800.000, and their circulation nearly *three millions and a quarter!* This strengthens their present claims, and the ability, for a moderate and gradual enlargement of discounts.

Nick Biddle did it—the Whigs did it!

Although the late President and Van Buren have had every department of the Government at their command—both Houses of Congress—and the Judiciary—although they have had the purse—the sword—the Post Office—the Land Office—the Mint—the Custom Houses and the Pet Banks,—Although they have done just as they pleased in every thing, regardless of the Constitution, Congress or the People—nevertheless, now that their most consummate folly and profligacy, are showing their fruits to the world—they have the effrontery to say, the Whigs have done it: Nick Biddle has done it. The Bank of England and the National Intelligencer have done it. We hardly know whether to scorn, to pity or laugh at such shallow efforts at *humbuggery.*

Salisbury Watchman.

Never was there so much liquor drank in one day as yesterday, and all on account of the suspension of the banks. Sober, steady men would go to the bar-rooms to negotiate their paper, after having been refused at the banks, and here too they were denied cash payment, the bar-keepers taking nothing but the legitimate in payment for juleps and gin slings. The consequence was, that many a steady man found himself before night in a very unsteady situation.

N. Orleans Picayune.

General Jackson's Successor.—This is the title by which the scribblers in the Globe designate the incumbent of the highest office in the Nation. He is not called "The President," "The Executive," "The Chief Magistrate," or even plain "Mr. VAN BUREN"—but "*General Jackson's* successor." The scullions of the kitchen are resolved to make him remember that it is his business to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

The Globe of Saturday night threatens Mr. Swartwout with the vengeance of "General Jackson's successor." Referring to the declaration of that officer that he would take the current notes of the city banks in payment of bonds, the Official expresses his belief that if the Collector should take that responsibility, "General Jackson has a successor who will take the responsibility to appoint another officer instead of him."

The man whose want of independence and littleness of soul permitted him to boast that "it was glory enough to serve under such a chief" as Andrew Jackson, deserves to be brow-beaten and insulted by his own hirelings.—*Balt. Patriot.*

"THE BETTER CURRENCY."

To the Editors of the N. Y. Daily Express:

GENTLEMEN—It is probably well known to you, that in these days of distress for money, and especially small change, our City Corporation have issued a circulating medium in the form of a loan, whereby we have the privilege of yet purchasing the necessaries of life. The good citizens, however, are constantly venting their indignation against the authors of these troubles, by endorsing these "specie rags" with appropriate laconics, such as "The Better Currency"—"Jackson's Specie Currency"—"Benton's Mint Drops"—the effects of "My Administration"—the currency of "My Government"—"Andrew Jackson's Experiment," &c. &c. But I have just received in change a rag of this description, which has an endorsement so far superior to any I have before seen, that I beg you would lay it before your subscribers—it is too much to the *point* to permit it passing to oblivion. Do publish it.

The President, Directors and Co. of the
TINKERS BANK at WASHINGTON,
pledge their private fortunes to pay the Bearer *TEN CENTS in BRASS*, on application within the *GOAL LIMITS* of the said City.

AMOS KENDALL, President.
R. M. WHITNEY, Cashier.

[No one can be at a loss to see that the glorious Experiment of Gen. Jackson is pourtrayed in the following article:]

A STORY ABOUT TOM BROWN.

We have heard of a blacksmith of the name of Tom Brown, who was somewhat celebrated for his skill in the village in which he resided, and who was acknowledged to be the best shoer of horses for many miles round. At length he was so much tickled by the encomiums which were showered down upon him from every quarter, that he was unwilling to rest contented with the fame of being merely the best blacksmith within ten miles of his forge, but he felt within him that he was qualified and destined to exhibit surpassing skill and ingenuity in labors which no blacksmith ever before attempted.

He had come into possession, it matters not how, of a valuable gold watch, the manufacture of some of the most ingenious workmen of the age. He often examined the watch, studied the movements of the wheels, the surprising power of the springs, and listened to its *ticking* with much delight. The watch kept excellent time, but Mr. Brown gradually convinced himself that it was out of repair; that it did not go regularly; that it was imperfectly constructed; that in some unexpected moment it might stop, and involve himself and family, and indeed the whole neighborhood, (for there was no other good time-piece in the village,) in difficulty. He conceived that it was in his power, by confining himself more strictly to mechanical principles, to improve its construction, render it more simple in its action, produce a more uniform and better motion, and thus introduce a new era in the art of watch-making.

It was in vain that some of his more sensible neighbors advised him to stick to making horse-shoes and agricultural implements, and leave watches to those who were well acquainted with the difficult, delicate, and complicated operation. But no; Mr. Brown was remarkable for a pig-headed obstinacy, and prided himself on never having acknowledged himself in error, or having relinquished a measure which he had once resolved upon. He seized his hammer, his pincers, and screw driver, and went to work. The watch was soon taken to pieces, and his neighbors were assured that he would now exhibit to them a sample of watch-making that would surprise them. His design was to dispense with the *balance wheel* entirely, and to rely altogether on the *little* wheels, the number of which he soon found it necessary to increase, although such an idea had never entered into his original plan. He toiled without ceasing, but soon found watch-making a more difficult business than he imagined. After many weeks of labor, he completed it, and his neighbors were called in to witness the triumph of ingenuity and strict mechanical principles over the errors and prejudices of the age.

This was an eventful moment in the life of Tom Brown. Some of his friends, who had unbounded confidence in his skill as a workman, were prepared to witness an invention which would become the wonder of mechanics, and be a benefit to the whole human race; others alternately smiled and sneered at his folly and presumption, and gathered around, prepared to witness the total *failure* of the experiment. The watch was put in motion; its movement at first promised well; but it was soon seen that it possessed no power within itself to produce regularity or uniformity of action. In a few brief minutes, although its motion was considerably accelerated, it became evident that the experiment would not succeed; it soon began to fix and whirl, and whistle, and sputter away at an astonishing rate, much to the alarm of the blacksmith and those of his friends who were confident of his success. He was altogether unable to control its movements, and after a little time it made a loud and startling noise, resembling a fearful explosion of gunpowder, and *stopped!* Instead of *improving* the watch, he had *destroyed it;* or at least had so much injured it, that it will be a long time before the best watch-makers in the country—men who have devoted a large portion of their lives to the business, will be able, with all their skill, to restore it to its original regularity and excellence of condition.—*Boston Journal.*

Horrible Accident.—We are informed that last week, as Mrs. Parsley, formerly of this City, and her mother, Mrs. Lancaster, were riding in a Gig, in the vicinity of Louisburg, the Horse took fright and started to run, upsetting the vehicle, by which they were violently thrown out. Horrible to relate, Mrs. Lancaster was instantly killed, and Mrs. Parsley was so badly injured, that her life is despaired of.

Raleigh Register.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

New York, May 24.

Specie is *going out of the country.* Many of the "rascally" merchants *will* buy it to pay their debts, and bills of exchange on England are selling at 16 per cent. premium. The Globe Editor should roar at this. When he does see it announced in the custom-house returns, he will undoubtedly say the story is false! The Globe is wise. Witness this manufactory of the "better currency."

The Manhattan Bank has declined acceding to the *suspension* law lately passed. The Manhattan is above law.

The Evening Post says $500.000 were to go to Europe in the Havre and Liverpool packets, which were to sail to-day.

"The Government" is going on, I see, with its Experiment! On—on, Insanity—on to your end. Congress anon will be in session. A day of terrible reckoning is then to come. The Whigs of the North, at least, will ask for no National Bank. You will not make with us such an issue as that. The North will ask, and ask in earnestness, "What spirit has summoned us here?"

TUESDAY, May 23—P. M.

Stocks to-day have fallen off decidedly. Some of them four or five per cent. The Money market has been tighter within a few days. No failures, however, have occurred. The Garrick has brought favorable and unfavorable news. The American houses, it is now ascertained, will all go through, but it is also known that they will not accept any more bills, and the consequence is, that a large amount of bills drawn at the South against cotton shipped will come back. This must cause great distress. Receivers have been appointed to take charge of the Dry Dock Bank, and it is yet uncertain as to what course will be pursued. It is not improbable that the Bank may yet be re-organised, and pursue their business of banking.

Mr. Secretary Woodbury has addressed a circular to the cashiers of the suspending banks, asking an explanation of the causes, &c. and notifying them that no farther deposites of the public money can be made with them, if they have actually suspended. Mr. Woodbury says he will draw out the funds deposited with them, by warrants and transfers, reasonable in amount and time of payment—which it is expected that the banks will meet in a satisfactory manner. The following queries are propounded for early answers:

1st. Whether you expect to resume specie payments soon, and what mode you propose to take fully and seasonably to indemnify, secure, and satisfy the government and the public creditors for any breach of your agreement and bond?

2d. Whether, if you do not expect to resume specie payments soon, any particular time for it hereafter has been yet decided on, and what special efforts or arrangements you intend to make for that very important object?

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24—P. M.

The march of suspension has reached Cincinnati in the West, and the Cincinnati Banks all follow the New York example. The Cincinnati Whig says $400,000 in specie were shipped from Louisville for New Orleans a few days ago. Thus while specie is "running up" the Mississippi, it is also running down:—and thus we see again and again the silly operation of the Government experiment upon the currency, for the specie instead of being where it ought to be, in the vaults of the Banks, as the basis of circulation, is being carted, or carried in steamboats, forward and backwards all over the country, so that while $236,000 in specie are swallowed up in the steamer Ben Sherrod, 400,000 are going down to the very place where the last specie came from. In the mean time, the Globe parades at the head of a column, as if it were important news that $129,405 in specie had arrived at New Orleans, while as the credit upon Bills of Exchequer is about over, specie is going out of the country in masses every day.

Stocks continued to fall off to-day. The change, however, is not very material. The Money market is getting easier. No failures occur, and confidence is gradually recovering. The law requiring our banks to take Safety Fund notes in payment for debts has had an excellent effect. The large amounts that were in circulation and which were in a manner dead, are now actively employed.—The city banks are now engaged in organizing a plan for receiving all Safety Fund notes on deposites. If consummated it will afford great relief to the public at large.

The difficulty of obtaining bills under five dollars is greatly diminished. The Massachusetts banks have availed themselves of the golden harvest, and have sent into our market floods of bills of this description.

There will be no difficulty in finding tickets of a less denomination than one dollar. The cities of Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Rochester, and several others, have their mills actively engaged in manufacturing this description of paper.

THURSDAY, May 25—P. M.

The amount of specie which is now going to Europe exceeds that of any period in the same length of time for five years past. In fact it is the only remittance that can be made. The bill drawers have all disappeared, and if they had not, they could not negotiate. Confidence is gone. The great mass of bills that were deemed unquestionable will not be taken. We have no doubt that should bills appear in market drawn by so unquestionable a source as John Jacob Astor, they would command twenty to twenty-five per cent. advance. In the absence of bills specie must and does go. We have no doubt, if the fact could be known, that since the 1st of April, at least three millions in gold and silver have been shipped.—Very little cotton is going forward, owing to the fact that people do not know, in the present state of affairs, whom to ship to.

The Stock market is still depressed, and gradually fading every day. The fact is, that money is again getting tight. Our banks do not discount freely. Some of them are even diminishing their loans. Complaints are made particularly of the Manhattan Bank and Bank of America. In the present state of things it is extreme cruelty that the banks should curtail their discounts. So long as they paid Specie, self preservation fully justified them in their refusal to discount, though they thus sacrificed the merchants. But now the crisis is passed, and there is no longer any necessity for a pressure to the ruin of the commercial interest.

Specie has fallen within a few days, owing, no doubt, to the tightness in the money market. Silver is selling at 6a7 per cent. Spanish Dollars at 5a10. American Guld at 6a7. Sovereigns at 5,20a527.

NEW YORK, May 23.

Having a little leisure to-day, I took a stroll in Pearl street, the great street of the dry goods people, and upon the quay, where the merchants do their business. Last year, at this time, Pearl street was almost impassable, so crowded was it with boxes labelled for Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Georgia, and all the South, Southwest, and West. To-day *I saw but* ONE SOLITARY BOX, and that was for North Carolina. Nevertheless, the streets appear busy to strangers not accustomed to a great city; but to such as have seen and can contrast, there is a great change.

The greatest difficulty is felt in the exchanges. The Bank of America yesterday protested a draft of only 1,500 dollars, from a New Orleans bank. There are thousands and thousands of dollars in the Southern banks deposited for New Yorkers, but how to get it here is the question. The only way seems to be to turn trader and buy cotton, and thus make cotton the currency, which is the "better currency" we are promised.

Small bills come here in squadrons from the East. Many of our merchants go there, get discounts in *ones* and *twos*, and come here, and buy Safety Fund notes, now good at the city banks, for a premium. Is not this a curious way of doing business?

The Indian War

JACKSONVILLE, M
Latest From Tampa Bay.—
yesterday we had the pleasure of
sation with Dr. Haskill, U. S.
from Tampa Bay.—He left
Tuesday of last week, and trave
the country alone, without
the Indians. It is his opinion
dians have all left the countr
Suwanee and Withlacoochee
that they are in the neighborhood
Lake Monroe, and Cedar Swam
As to the number of Indians
he thinks it impossible for any
correctly. They occupy two
one at the greatest distance fro
is 12 miles. The Chiefs, Micano
Abraham, Alligator, Holatoc
Cloud, &c., remain at these ca
using their efforts to bring in
The Indians come in and go
pleasure.—They are timid and
of foul play from the whites.
reported among them, that w
in, the whites will seize them,
irons, thrust them on board the
It is difficult to allay the suspic
by such a report.

Parties visit the post to satisfy
of the sincerity of our troops
satisfied, go out to report to
draw rations, and procure article
They say that their women
are naked, and that they cannot
in till they can have clothing
that they are busy making up
they obtain, in articles of dress
ham, the Indian Agent, is of
the Indians are making every
leave the country.

Capt. Page stays at one of
camps, to give them confidence
himself full belief in the present
the Indians. None have yet be
—considerable time will necess
before they are ready for re
Indians judge others by them
they cannot therefore concei
whites can forgive the many ba
murders, and the extensive
and injury they have commit
people had done the same to th
settlements, they could not
therefore they fear that when th
in the hands of the whites, ve
be wreaked upon them. The
ready, and the rest are dail
satisfied, that they have nothing
such grounds. Dr. H. also
satisfied that the Indians would
mence hostilities,—and if hostil
be resumed, the commencement
some overt act on the part of
The policy of Gen. Jesup is
Indians kindly—to allay their
and gain their confidence—and
time and means to make the
preparations for removal.—
Mr. Cooley left Tampa
previous to Dr. Haskill.
great body of the Indians will
bout Cedar Swamp, hostile as
says that rations had been iss
Indians, and that when he left
had gone from their camps.
doubtful if they return, and
little confidence in the profes
enemy. He has cause to distru
it will be recollected that *they*
his family at Indian river—*and*
did the deed, were, as he supposed
to him, and received many favo
and his family's hands.—*Ib.*

From Tampa.—We have
from Tampa to the 4th instant
tions are making for the emigr
Indians as speedily as possible.
er, has been recommended to G
not to press matters too hard,
that he has concluded to wait
were all in before he commence
The Indians say that they w
to commence the war in conse
pression; but, they have kille
five or six, who have been their
They give an account of the
Dade and his fated band. Mr
Major Dade. The Indians in
tack were beaten off entirely
loss; and such was the panic a
that they could not be made
a reinforcement came up under
who finished the work of murde
had began. They stated that
remained, instead of building
continued on their route, the
have been pursued, or if pursu
have been overtaken, as they
gained three hours start.

St. Augustin

"Happy the man whose wish and
A few paternal acres bound."

The advantages of agricul
over every other are more appa
this crisis in our monetary
they usually are. Those wh
depend upon Mother Earth for
and she is almost always kin
cent. The merchant depe
banks, and when they refus
breaks. If there is a discon
in this country, let him look at
of things in our cities, particu
York, and compare the blasted
ruined prospects, the mental
those merchants who have re
from their high estate—from a
fluence to one of comparative p
his own state of independence
tence, and then say, if he ca
any reason for his discontent.
we are inclined to think, are
of debt. If they are wise th
out. It is the credit system th
ed the New Yorkers, and ru
their banks. They have over
have bought more goods than th
to pay for—they have specula
and in stocks, until they have
selves. The old way of mak
slow and sure—is the best of a
Ohio

The Woman who went abroad.—A lady who was in the habit of spending a great deal of time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a physician. The husband ran a few rods, and soon returned, exclaiming,—"Dear me, where shall I find you when I get

...N. Orleans Picayune, May 21.

...MPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—A-...TIZENS DECLARED PIRATES!—...Lady Hope, Capt. Amaux, ar-...evening from Matamoras, bring-...llowing important intelligence. ...schrs. Cora, Leonidas, Mechan-...oy, Porpoise, Julius Cæsar, ...ion, detained by the Mexican ... The schr. Ellen, was outside ...harging. ...engers on board the Lady Hope ...he crews and passengers of the ...r and Champion, had been tried ...Y, CONDEMNED and IM-...D!!! The Texan schr. Inde-...d been captured and carried into ... Capt. Wheeler, of the Inde-...was severely wounded, having ...bdomen shot away by a cannon ... not expected to survive. ..., sloop of war Boston, was off ...on the 14th, and repeatedly de-...release of the American vessels ...an authorities, captured by their ...ing no answer, she sailed for

...ther a high handed measure on ... Mexico. Perhaps the capture ...n of our citizens is sufficient to ...United States interfering, if so ...pleased to see Mexico's audaci-...stised. But if she go farther, ...violent hands upon the lives of ...mericans, we say annihilate her! ...al Decatur's motto is our motto ...untry, right or wrong!" The ...rsons of our countrymen shall be ...American principles, and Amer-...rize and industry are not to be ... the dust by the unhallowed ... superstitious slaves and hire-...espotic and barbarous priesthood ...ght to look with awe upon the ...led banner," and reverence the ...r free institutions. ...Mexico dream in folly an of alliance ...European power, formed against ...ry, nor let her presume to in-...impunity, the proud sons of liber-...chs—the sages of our Revolution. ...ware!

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.

...arrival of the Levin Jones from ...esterday, part of the intelligence ...y the Lady Hope, namely, the ... the Independence, is confirmed. ... she was taken by two Mexican ...r brigs, after a most gallant and ... resistance. None of her crew ...ed, but several wounded, some ...among whom was her commander, ...ever, we are glad to hear, is in no ...m his wounds. ...n the Lady Hope and the Levin ...y have brought about $100,000 ... which is a very seasonable supply ...ment. Ere long we hope to see ... upon us from all sides a suffi-...coin to satisfy all who may de-

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS COURIER.

...—Vera Cruz letters of the 12th ...eived by an arrival this morning. ... the state of things in that city as ...—the intelligence of the capture of ...can brig of war by the Natchez, ... being carried into Pensacola, had ...eived, but created but little sensa-... Mexicans were willing to renew ...able relations which hitherto exist-...een the two nations, provided the ...ns cease making reprisals.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

...Plague.—We mentioned the other ...ng other items of news from Eu-... alarm created in London by the ...eath of two laborers, employed a-...London docks, and the sudden ill-...ome others—supposed or at least ... indicate the presence of the plague. ...icion is one of fearful moment, not ...England but to us, and to all the ...d it behoves us to inquire whether ...eed for unusual measures of pre-... The subject has been noticed in ...d's Magazine for April, from ... quote the following remarks: ...England swells with faction, France ...on, Germany with faction, Spain ...on, there is an enemy in the wind ... yet summon the restless mind of ... sterner lessons. The plague is ... to be extending its terrible circle ... Mediterranean. In Constantino-...eems horror—there it has raged ...ated fury for six months, and the ...populating, hour by hour, from the ...fect of death and fear. Seventeen ... of the Greek inhabitants have fled ...menian patriarch has lately deliv-...en thousand passports in the course ...days, and the general population ...thus diminished by upwards of one ...thousand since last September.— ...is centre of death, it has spread ...d on both shores. It is said to ...hed Salonica on the North, and ... the South. How long it may be ...of Europe in general, is a question ...e anxiety.

...nd Con.—An English paper fur-...e following interesting Statistics: *...f Matrimonial Happiness in South* ...—Wives eloped from their hus-...362; husbands eloped from their ...361; married pairs in a state of ..., 4120; married pairs in open war ... same roof, 191,020; married pairs ... of inward hatred, concealed from ...d, 162,502; married pairs in a ...coolness and indifference, 510,182; ...pairs reported happy by the world, ...arried pairs absolutely and entire-..., 9. ...e other side we find the following ...ew York *Star:* ...—It is a remarkable fact, that ...arths of our convicts are single men. ...corder says, the more married men ..., the fewer crimes there will be. ...tends that marriage renders men ...rtuous and more wise. The father ...ily is not willing to blush before ...ren.

...ryman must not be deaf.—At the ...uth (Eng.) Assizes lately, a jury-...ed to be excused from service. Mr. ...Bolland: "On what ground, sir?" ...n: "I am deaf my lord." Mr. Baron Bolland: "Can you hear what I say?" Juryman: "Yes, my lord; but I can only hear on one side." Mr. Baron Bolland: "Then you may go, sir; a juryman ought to have two ears, it is his duty to *hear both sides.*"

Distressing Casualty.—A most melancholy and distressing accident occurred in one of the streets of this town on Tuesday last, as the two Northern mail coaches were coming in, and on their way to the Post Office. The circumstances, as related to us, are these: It appears that two daughters of Mr. Reuben Dick, and the daughter of Mr. William Rankin, of this place, were on their way, in company, to the Female School of which they were members, and discovering a coach turning the corner upon them, they gave way in haste; the two younger on the one side, and the oldest on the other side of the street: but so soon as the foremost coach had passed them, the two—being apparently unconscious of the approach of another coach—in attempting to cross over to their companion, were thrown down by the front horses of the coach which was following immediately in the rear of the first, and the team being at the time in a full trot, both coach and horses unavoidably passed over the bodies of both! The elder of the two, (Parnelia, daughter of Mr. Dick,) aged about 8 years, having the front wheel to pass over her breast, and the hind wheel over her legs, survived but a few moments; the younger (daughter of Mr. Rankin) most providentially escaped, being but slightly injured, apparently by the horses' hoofs. Many no doubt censure the driver for carelessness, but under existing circumstances, we are disposed to believe that no blame can in any way be attributed to him.

Greensborough Telescope.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA U. S. GAZETTE.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, commenced its annual meeting yesterday, in the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, and was opened by a sermon from the Rev. J. Witherspoon, D. D., Moderator of the Assembly of 1836. The delegates in attendance are numerous, and in the afternoon the assembly proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of the Rev. David Elliott, D. D. of Ohio, as Moderator, Rev. Mr. Krebs, permanent, and Rev. Mr. Pratt, temporary Clerk.—Matters of deep interest to the Presbyterian Church will occupy the attention of this body of Ministers and we understand many of the most distinguished and learned Elders of *that* church are members, and hope their deliberations will be characterised by that forbearance and brotherly kindness, so becoming to those who are influenced by the glorious and benign doctrines of the Gospel of the Saviour of mankind.

Rapidity of Communication.—We have been permitted to make extracts from the official logbook kept at the Liverpool Telegraph office, and by it we are in possession of instances of such extraordinary rapidity of communication exactly at one o'clock, through the whole line from Liverpool to Holyhead, in order that the different signalmen may regulate their time-pieces; this is done by a peculiar signal made exactly as the clock strikes one, which notifies the time, and asks the question, "Is there anything to report? An acknowledgment or answer to this is returned, either "Yes" or "No," as the case may be.—The distance from Liverpool to Holyhead, from station to station, is 72 miles, hence there and back, 144 miles, and this signal and answer is considered unusually long if it occupies one minute. We find from the extracts above-mentioned, that in the month of September, in which, by the bye, we have had much stormy and bad weather, this signal has been sent on 18 different days, the distance the signal must have passed in those 18 times must be 2,529 miles, which has been done in the incredibly short space of 16 minutes and 5 seconds, being an average of 161 miles per minute. In 17 of the days mentioned, the distance 2,448 miles, the time occupied was 14 minutes 5 seconds, average 175 miles per minute. In 11 of the shortest periods, the distance was 1,584 miles, time occupied 7 minutes 5 seconds, average 228 miles per minute. In taking the five quickest communications during the month, we find the distance to have been 720 miles, the time occupied 2 minutes 30 seconds, being an average of 238 miles per minute. The shortest time during the month was on the 10th, when the signal passed, and the answer was returned in 25 seconds. When it is considered that there are 11 different telegraph stations, and only one man at each station, this will appear the more extraordinary, and speaks favorably of the management of Lieut. Watson, under whose superintendence the telegraph was first established, and still continues.

Liverpool Courier.

The New York papers tell us that the belles are parading Broadway in calico dresses, and, although fashion is as great a tyrant in calico as in cambric, we will hope that the severe lesson which the times have read to all, will long be remembered even by the fair.

Another Steamboat Lost!—The Madison, arrived at this port from St. Louis, brings information of the loss of the steamboat Swan, captain Young, bound from this port to Louisville, on the morning of the 23d instant, about 5 miles below Red River cutoff. She struck a snag, and in a few minutes sunk to her main deck, leaving her forward hatches just above water. The principal part of her cargo, it is thought, will be saved, though in a damaged state, together with her engine and furniture, but it is extremely doubtful whether her hull can ever be raised, as the river is nearly down to low water mark. We are happy to learn that no lives were lost.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

The Natchez papers state that the Ben Sherrod, at the time she took fire, was engaged in the atrocious act of running a race with the steamboat Prairie, and that, at midnight when the passengers were in their berths, asleep, unconscious victims for impending destruction. The same journals give these facts: "The fire took from the great heat of the boilers, caused by raising her steam to its extreme power. A barrel of whiskey was placed on deck for the use of the hands during the race, who drank to excess and became intoxicated." "When the crew discovered the fire, they all left their posts and ran for the yawl, without giving any alarm to the sleeping passengers."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1837.

The 21st Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which was opened in this place on Thursday last, and closed on Monday morning, was one of much interest to the friends of the Church, though not so numerously attended as usual.

Of the Clergy, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives and eleven Presbyters were present; and of the Laity about 20 Delegates. The Convention Sermon was preached by the Rev. John Singeltary. On Saturday evening, Bishop Ives confirmed 11 persons. On Sunday evening, after a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, a collection amounting to $150 was taken up in aid of Domestic Missions. The religious services of the week were highly impressive.

The next Convention will be held at Pittsborough, on the 2d Thursday in June, 1838.

The Standing Committee for the ensuing Conventional year consists of the Rev'd. Messrs. Freeman, Green, and Buxton, and Messrs. Duncan Cameron and Thomas P. Devereux.

The Delegates to the General Convention are, the Rev. Messrs. Freeman, Green, Buxton and Singeltary, and Messrs. Thos. H. Wright, Thos. P. Devereux, Charles P. Mallett and Edward L. Winslow.

Remarkable Coincidences.—The 29th of May is a day ever to be remembered in this place. Its last return was signalized by a circumstance as singular as another which we had occasion to mention five years ago.

The great fire took place on the 29th of May 1831: the splendid Fire Engine presented to the town by the firemen of Boston, to supply the place of those which were burnt, arrived here and was put in operation on the 29th of May 1832; and on the 29th of May 1837, a beautiful Organ, purchased to supply the place of the one destroyed in St. John's Church, arrived and was opened in the Church. It is proper to add, that its arrival on that day was purely accidental, and that great anxiety had been felt for its arrival a week earlier, so that it might have been used at the religious services of the Convention, which closed its session on that day.

The Organ was built by Erben, of New York, and is said to be highly creditable, as well in its appearance as in its tone, to his distinguished reputation.

Bank Suspensions continue to be the order of the day. From Canada, from Ohio, and the far West, as well as from the South, all have gone by the board, if we may except two or three small establishments in Georgia, which were making a vain attempt to hold out at the last dates.

Specie Change.—So far we have not been put to much inconvenience for want of change in this part of the country, though we suppose that it will become more and more scarce.

In the Northern cities, great complaints are made, it being difficult to arrange marketing, postages, &c. Several of the Postmasters have taken the responsibility of receiving Notes, notwithstanding the rebuke of Mr. Kendall. Among them, we notice that our former townsman, Gen. Mallett, the Postmaster at Providence, R. I., receives high commendation for a course which not only relieves the people, but does not conflict with the law or the instructions of the Department. He has provided himself with a sufficiency of specie to meet the present drafts of the Department, and will take city Bank notes, on condition that if he should at any time be obliged to purchase specie, to meet subsequent drafts, those who keep accounts should make good the loss.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, May 22d, 1837.

At a called meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, for the purpose of considering the propriety of suspending specie payments, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That this Bank, with its Branches, will from this time suspend the payment of specie, until further order.

Resolved, That while this Bank continues to refuse specie payments, no dividends will be made on its stock.

In adopting the foregoing Resolutions, the Board of Directors feel themselves called on to express their deep mortification at being compelled to resort to such a measure; but while the monied concerns of the institution have been preserved in as secure a condition as prudential considerations could require, the Board are aware that it would be impracticable to meet the demands which would inevitably be made upon them, in consequence of the refusal of nearly every other Bank in the country (North or South of us) to pay specie.

The Board will, as soon as returns can be received from its Branches, publish an expose of its situation, which they feel confident will show their sound condition, and satisfy public opinion, that this measure has been the result of circumstances beyond their control, and that they will be able to resume specie payments whenever the same is done by the Banks of this, and the surrounding States. By order of the Board,

JOHN HILL, Cashier.

Wake District.—In this Congressional District, Dr. Montgomery is again a Candidate for re-election. The Whigs have not yet named his opponent, though it is certain, we presume, he will have opposition. Taking the vote for Governor in August last, as a test, the District is about equally balanced as to its politics, though we have no doubt from the accounts that have reached us, that since that period, Van Burenism has greatly declined. The next Congress will have to pass upon matters of weighty import, and the importance of selecting right-minded men for the station must be apparent to all. We feel confident that, with proper exertions, Dr. Montgomery can be beaten, and, if we have the power to do it and don't effect it, we deserve to suffer ten times the distress and embarrassment which we are now experiencing.—*Ral. Register.*

Mr. John C. Coit, having devoted himself to a different vocation, resigned the Presidency of the Bank in this town, in April, when James Wright was elected by the Board of Directors, in his place.

At the meeting of the stockholders on the first Monday in the present month, the old Board of Directors were re-elected, except Mr. Coit who declined. In his place Mr. Brown Bryan was chosen. Mr. James Wright was elected President.

Cheraw Gazette.

Appointments by the Governor.—E. P. Hall, of Wilmington, James Cassidy, of Duplin, Richard Washington, of Wayne, and James S. Battle, of Nash, to be Directors on the part of the State in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, is constituted Proxy to represent the interests of the State, in all General Meetings of the Company.—*Ral. Register.*

Cotton.—But 55 bales have been sold in this market for the last month, and one-fourth of the whole amount was purchased, we believe, for the Saluda Manufacturing Company. There is but little coming into market. Prices range from 4 to 8 cents.

Columbia Telescope.

Pearson's Falls.—We learn that a company of two, in Salisbury, have purchased the celebrated Water power on the South Yadkin River, called Pearson's Falls, with the view of establishing a Cotton Factory there. We would rather have a factory there than at any other point we ever saw or heard of. The place is healthy and pleasantly situated, 12 miles from Salisbury and 7 from Mocksville, on the county line: Provisions and labor quite cheap: in a very rich section of the country: The raw material as conveniently to be had as need be desired, and the power sufficient to build up a Lowell. We know of no property more desirable in this country.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, May 27—P. M.

The position which has been brought about by the Government not only has deranged the currency of the country from one end to the other, but has also broken up all the regular business channels between this country and Europe. For the last twenty years, the correspondence and confidence of merchants have been such, that shipments of cotton could be made to England or France with entire safety, and the proceeds are anticipated or realized, without the slightest difficulty. Now, confidence has become so shaken, that shippers dare not ship, and if they did, drafts would not sell. In this dilemma, a new and novel course of business has taken place. Now, shippers desirous of sending cotton, are compelled, if they require an advance, to send their cotton *under the direction of the United States Bank*—that is, if the cotton is sent to houses in Liverpool, and the proceeds remitted to the friends of the Bank in London, then the Bank will advance a fair portion of the amount of the value of the cotton, by a bill on England. This course of trade has one very important advantage, and *that is security* The houses on the other side are beyond question good, and the drafts of the Bank of course safe. The Bank, as well as individuals, are driven to this course by the prostration of credit.

Progress of the experiment—The Boston Courier of Tuesday says, "In the ship-yards and foundries great numbers of hands were discharged last week; take the following for a sample, viz from Gordon's ship-yard, 80 hands; Hazens's do, 48 do.; Wilson and Shield's froundry, 40 do; Harkness's do.; 80 do.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 11th instant, says that day laborers, who, a few months since, obtained one dollar and fifty cents, now take seventy-five cents per day.

"The Better Currency."—A market man at Lowell, Massachusetts, being, like every body else, bothered for change, has hit upon a new expedient. With his other marketables, he carries a basket from which he makes change in hens' eggs. Now, unless the Legislature, like some other wise bodies, should enact a penalty for "issues" of so small a denomination, we don't see why the Lowell man will not get along very well. We don't know whether Mr. Benton has any objection to this kind of currency.—*Gazette.*

This "egg currency" is certainly "better," and of course more convenient, than that of some countries we wot of—Texas, for instance. A gentleman in conversation with a citizen of that beautiful republic, some time since, asked him, how they supplied themselves with a currency? "Oh," he replied, "we have money enough." "Ah," replied the inquisitor, "what kind of currency have you? Specie, of course—living so near the mines of Mexico?" "Not at all," said the other. "We pay in cows for large sums, and throw in the calves for change!"

Rhode Island.—Mr. Sprague has declined a re-election to Congress. His reasons are, that he no longer is an advocate of the experimental philosophy taught by the currency tinkers at Washington. D. J. Pearce, it is thought, will set up for himself. The Whigs hold a convention in June, to nominate their candidates, and we are happy to learn that J. Whipple, Esq., will probably be one of the number.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Banks of Nashville, directly under the nose of the Great Experimenter, have stopped specie payments.

MARRIED,

At Hailburn, near Pittsborough, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., by the Rev. P. B. Wiley, JOHN H. HAUGHTON, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss ELIZA ALICE, youngest daughter of the late Col. Thomas Hill.

In Moore County, on the 17th ult., by D. Murchison, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, to Miss PATSEY COLE, daughter of the late Thomas Cole, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 28th, Steamer Clarendon, Capt. Rothwell, with boats Transport and Andrew Jackson in tow, with Goods for Doyle O'Hanlon, W. McIntyre, S. T. Hawley, Peleg Pearce, A. M. Campbell, Yarbrough & Ray, Gardner & McKethan and A. McLauchlin, of this place; and for Henry A. London, J. & H. Horne, Caldwell & Co., E. & W. Smith, Richard Smith, Roberts & Waugh, Somers & McGee, Dobson, Courts & Waugh, W. F. Phifer, J. H. Thompson, G. Riley, H. M. & J. A. Waugh, Alex'r Smoot, John Murphy, Smith & Watson, E. P Mitchell, McLean & Rankin, Thos. Crumpler & Co., Golding & Breedlove, A. H. Lindsey, S. D. Moore, Mastin & Grey, A. Hargrave, T. Lineback, Zevely & Evans, Coble & Patterson, Moore, Haynes & Moore, J. F. Douthitt, A. H. & A. Lindsey and Moore & Haynes, of the interior. Also, a large lot of Machinery for the Cotton Factory of Salem.

ALSO, on the 29th, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Messenger in tow, with full freight of Groceries and Dry Goods, for sundry persons of this place, and the interior.

DEPARTED, May 31, Steamer Clarendon.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 31.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	40
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	26 a 34	Sack,	2 50 a $3
Corn,	$1	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5 a 6	Wheat,	none
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	52 a 55
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

The Haverhill Gazette says that at least two thousand persons are thrown out of employment in that town by the suspension of the shoe business: and many of them are in want of the common necessaries of life in consequence.

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished,* an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board,

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

A Trunk Found.

ON the night of the 28 h inst, eight mi'es from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Stage Road supposed to have fallen from the Stage. Apply to the Subscriber, Fayetteville, N. C.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

May 29, 1837. 43 3t.

BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins Mountain BUTTER, for sale by J. G. & J. H. COOK.

May 30, 1837. 43 4w

For Hire,

SOME valuable SERVANTS Apply to JNO. H. COOK.

May 30, 1837. 43 3t.

Pittsborough Academy.

THE examination of the pupils of Pittsborough Academy will take place on the 13th of June, and after a vacation of six weeks, the next session will begin on the 1st of August following. Tuition per session $15 50 paid in advance, and no deduction will be made for boys entering one month and under after the commencement of the session.

Board may be procured at moderate prices throughout the village.

May 30. 43 3w.

The Raleigh Register, and Salisbury Watchman, will please insert the above three weeks.

D. CLEGHRIST,

Surgeon Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville on the 7th of June next.

May 26, 1837. 43 2.

More New GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a variety of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Which makes his present assortment very good, and consists of Coloured and White Muslins; Printed Bishop Lawns; Ginghams and Prints; Black and Green Thule Lace Veils; Green and White Blonde do.; Black and coloured Silks of a superior quality; Wrought Collars; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Black and Blue Black Bombazines; Bobinet and Thread Laces and Edgings; Ribbons; Irish Linens and Lawns; Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs; Silk and Cotton do.; Hosiery and Gloves; Gentlemen's Summer wear in great variety; *Good* and Common Silk Umbrellas; Fine and Common Shirtings & Sheetings; Domestic Plaids and Apron Checks; a few cases Fine Black and White fashionable Hats; Cheap do; and a great many other articles;—all of which is offered low at Wholesale or Retail for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

☞ South Carolina money will be taken at par for Goods.

EDMUND J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1837 43-4w

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43 tf.

NEGROES For Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, being the Wednesday of County Court, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, for cash, the following likely

NEGROES:

Becky and her issue, Lucy Ann and her issue, Mary and her issue, Rachel and her issue, Billy & Lewis, in pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscriber, October 5th, 1835.

ROBERT M. McRACKAN,
Trustee of William Locke.

May 29. 43ts.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE *LOTTERY,*

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

20 Prizes amounting to $40,000
30 Prizes of $1000 is 30,000 } 70,000

DRAWN NUMBERS IN CLASS NO. 9.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
21 3 71 19 7 36 31 40 5 73 41 39 66 61

DRAWN NUMBERS IN CLASS NO. 10.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
55 12 45 27 63 37 15 38 26 23

☞ No. 63, 38, 12, a Prize of $400, sold to a gentleman of this City.

No. 64, 24, 3, a Prize of $1000, which, with several other Prizes, were sold at ERAMBERT'S TRULY LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

44, 31, 18, a Prize of $100 in Class No. 2.
45, 28, 8, a Prize of $100 in Class No. 4.

CLASS No. 11, for 1837,

To be drawn at RALEIGH, N. C. on Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1837.

75 No. Lottery,—11 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

20 Prizes of	2,000	is	40,000
30 Prizes of	1,000	is	30,000
30 Prizes of	400	is	12,000
20 Prizes of	300	is	6,000
20 Prizes of	200	is	4,000
45 Prizes of	120	is	5,400
64 Prizes of	100	is	6,400
64 Prizes of	60	is	3,840
64 Prizes of	50	is	3,200
64 Prizes of	40	is	2,560
64 Prizes of	30	is	1,920
64 Prizes of	24	is	1,536
128 Prizes of	20	is	2,560
3008 Prizes of	10	is	30,080
22176 Prizes of	5	is	110,880
25861 Prizes amounting to			$260,376

Tickets in the above Class may be found in great varieties;—Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2 50, Quarters $1 25, at

H. ERAMBERT'S
LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street.

May 29, 1837. 43td

N. B. All orders for Tickets in the above Lottery *must* be post paid.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

Umbrella Lost.

A BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with a small black knob, set with pearl, and a small brass plate on the side with "Forbes" engraved on it, was lost on Sunday evening last. The finder will please return it to this office.

May 31, 1837 43 tf.

HICKORY SPRING,

SITUATED in Chatham county, eighteen miles south-west of Pittsborough, so well known for its Medicinal virtues, is now in complete repair, and the subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters; his houses are convenient and roomy; and families can be accommodated with separate rooms. The Spring is situated in an elevated and healthy section of the country, which abounds with a variety of fruits. The subscriber will use every exertion in his power to make the situation of those who may visit him, comfortable. Terms for board 18 dollars per month, 80 cents per day; children and servants half price. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more, but will annex the following Certificate. Professor Olmsted, in his certificate, says:

"The Spring contains 1st a small portion of Iron, 2d sulphate of Lime, 3d sulphate of Magnesia, in a large proportion. It does not contain any sulphur or muriatic Salts, nor alcaline carbonates. The Spring when concentrated by dry weather may possibly exhibit appearances of sulphurate hydrogen, but does not when flush."

Many certificates might be inserted shewing the efficacy of the water, but as it is so well known by the experience of many, that the subscriber deems it unnecessary to publish them.

WM BOWEN.

May 24. 43 3w

P. S. Persons visiting the Spring from the direction of Fayetteville, will do well to come by way of Roberts's Bridge, Deep River, as it is much the best road.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THIS well-known Watering place will be again opened for the reception of Visiters on the first of June next. The testimonials of the efficacy of this Water, particularly in cases common to the low lands, are of sufficient notoriety, and require reference only to those whose experience has enabled them to test its virtues. I deem it only necessary to state that the Water has been recently analyzed, and its ingredients are of the same class with most of the Virginia Springs and the famous Bedford Springs of Pennsylvania.

For the benefit of the Public, I have thought proper to subjoin a letter or two from eminent Professional men, whose intimate acquaintance with the properties of the Water renders them competent judges of its efficacy.

Since the last Season, several Bed rooms with Fire places have been erected for the convenience of Families. ANN JOHNSON.

Shocco Springs, May 23, 1837.

From Simmons J. Baker, M. D.

Dear Madam—The case referred to, in the conversation I had the honor to have with you a few days past, was that of Mr. Paul, of Scotland Neck. He had a violent acute inflammation of the Liver, which was subdued with great difficulty; when he was convalescent, his skin was of a deep orange color. As Mr. Paul had been severely disciplined, I was unwilling to give him more medicine, and advised him to accompany me to Shocco Springs, to which he consented.—We arrived on a Tuesday evening; on Wednesday morning, business carried me to Raleigh, and I did not return until Sunday evening, when, to my astonishment, Mr Paul's skin was as clear as it ever was. In two or three days he returned to Scotland Neck, was drafted and went to Norfolk, and remained there until the troops were disbanded. He was one of the few, encamped at the Peach Orchard, who escaped with impunity.

Your most obed't,

S. J. BAKER.

Scotland Neck, May 10, 1837.

From F. A. Thornton, Esq.

Alexandria, Warren Co. May 10

Dear Madam—For several months previous to leaving home for Shocco Springs, my health was dreadful. I did so, my situation was considered critical. When I reached Shocco, I was unable, without assistance, to get from my carriage to my room. I in not drink the water more than a fortnight, before I had so far recovered my health as to be able to walk alone all over the yard; and, in a very short time afterwards, to the astonishment of my friends, I returned home entirely well.

FRANK A. THORNTON.

From John Beckwith, M. D.

Raleigh, May 10, 1837.

Dear Madam—You not unreasonably conclude that one who, like myself, has been an occasional visiter at Shocco Springs for more than five and twenty years, should be able to form a just estimate of their medicinal effects. It gives me pleasure to be able, from much observation, and no small personal experience, to say, that the waters are well adapted to cases of convalescence from bilious and intermittent fevers; that they correct a vitiated or deficient action of the Liver; give keenness to the appetite, and tone and energy to the digestive organs.

They who reside in low and unhealthy districts of country, will find at Shocco during the summer months, a pure and invigorating air, comfortable accommodations, mineral waters answering all reasonable expectations, and a table, of which the only fault is being rather too tempting for invalids.

It is proper to remark, that the water parts with much of its active properties in a short time after being drawn from the Spring, and therefore, in order to realize its full benefits, visiters should take it at the Fountain. Very respectfully,

JOHN BECKWITH.

To Mrs. Johnson, Shocco Springs.

From Ellis Malone, M. D.

May 2, 1837.

Dear Madam—I take pleasure in stating, that in my opinion, the water of Shocco Springs is possessed of an extensive and *direct* influence over the diseased actions of many of the organs of our system. Actively diuretic, gently laxative, and, if exercise is taken after using it, not *a little* diaphoretic, together with its invigorating influence over the chylopoetic apparatus, increasing the appetite and strengthening the powers of digestion, it could not well be otherwise than that the *proper use* of it, should be greatly conducive to the restoration of the healthy action of diseased organs, to which it bears so *manifest* relation.

My information in relation to its medical properties has been derived from no little *personal* experience. It will readily occur to intelligent medical men, to what class of diseases a remedy having such effects as described above, will be applicable, who will likely be consulted by invalids wishing to avail themselves of its benefits before leaving their respective homes.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

ELLIS MALONE.

To Mrs. Ann Johnson.

May 27. 43-4w.

South Carolina Notes.

The undersigned will receive Notes of the South Carolina Banks for Goods, at par.

HALL & JOHNSON,
G. B. ATKINS,
BEVERLY ROSE,
C. J. ORRELL,
GEORGE McNEILL,
CURTIS & MYROVER,
JEREMIAH KYLE,
BLAKE & STEEL,
E. J. HALE,
JAMES MAHONEY,
EDMUND J. LILLY,
HOOPER & MACLAURIN,
PECK & DEMING,
WARREN PRIOR.

H. P. PECK,
NOTT & STARK,
D. B. ROBINSON & CO.,
P. I. TILLINGHAST,
LEETE & COOK,
DAVID GEE,
JAMES MARTINE,
NEILL JOHNSON,
TAYLOR & JESSOP,
L. JONES, JR.,
JAMES DODD,
PETER P. JOHNSON,
G. W. & W. DRAUGHON.

May 24, 1837.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

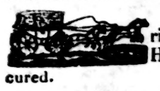
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

The Subscriber

Is just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GCODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply o Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.

Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Madeira, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

Thomastown LIME,

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1837. 27tf.

Tonic Mixture.

THE success of the SOUTHERN TONIC is unprecedented. It has been anxiously sought after by all classes in every part of the U. States, and its widely extended distribution has been owing to the many requests received from every section of the South and South West. Although it originated in an obscure part of the country but a few years since, it is now found in all the principal towns and villages in the Union, and its virtues as a cure for Ague and Fever, and as a *general Tonic*, are appreciated by all who have used it.—Being, as it professes, a compound of *Southern Vegables*, it is needless to offer the assurance that there is no Arsenic, Mercury, nor any thing in the least hurtful to the human constitution in it. It will be found a valuable Medicine in all cases of Dyspepsia and Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and patients convalescing from Bilious Fever, will derive the most important benefits from the use of the *Southern Tonic*. It may be administered to children and infants of the most tender age, with the utmost safety. Prepared by Coster & Coxe, at their Laboratory, at Montgomery, Ala.

For sale by their appointed agent,

E. J. HALE.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and ⋈ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

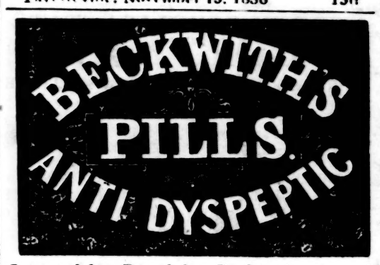
—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, Janugry 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837. 23tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,
Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers. He invites his former customers and the public to call and examine for themselves. P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1837.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Molasses.

RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscribers, 75 Hhds. MOLASSES, new crop.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 1, 1837. 30tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Benjamin F. Pearson and others, vs. Dudley D. Daniel and others. } *Superior Court of Equity,* SPRING TERM, 1837. *ORIGINAL BILL.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus Mac Rae, one of the defendants in the above case, is not an inhabitant of the State, it is therefore *Ordered, adjudged and decreed*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six successive weeks, for the said Angus Mac Rae to be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the Complainant's Bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte, as to him.

Witness, *William E. Troy*, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1837, and in the 61st year of American Independence.

39-6w.] WILLIAM E. TROY, C. M. E

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837

Thomas Pate, vs. Warren Haywood and Daniel Nicholson. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied on two tracts of Land, supposed to contain two hundred acres, situate, lying and being on the head waters of Marks's Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the same*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Warren Haywood and Daniel Nicholson, to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against them pro confesso, for the Plaintiff's claim, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the same.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday in April, A. D., 1837.

[41.] G. A. NICHOLSON, Clerk.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

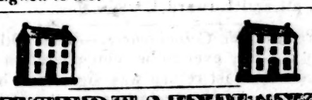
Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.



ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING been satisfactorily engaged for more than two years in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1837. 36tf.

The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week three times and send their accounts to this office for payment.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.

260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer. for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf

New Books.

NICK OF THE WOODS, Dr. Bird's new Novel; Falkner, by Mrs. Shelly, Vivian Gray; Three Experiments of Living; Sequel to do; Twice told Tales; Young Ladies' Friend; Manual of Politeness; Godolphin; Life in Paris; Traits and Trials of Early Life, by L E L.; Whitfield's Sermons; Calvin on the Romans; The Great Teacher; Saints' Rest; Minor Morals; Murray's 8vo. Grammar; National Reader; Botany for Beginners; &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

April 25, 1837.

Notice.

AT the July Term, 1834, of Duplin County Court, the undersigned administered on the Estate of the late Hugh McCanne, deceased. The Heirs entitled to distribution are informed that the funds are now ready. Interest will not be paid on any of the items to any of the distributees after this day.

DAVID J. McCANNE, Adm'r.

April 19, 1837. 38 6wp

Fayetteville and Western RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK	Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McRackan, A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER	James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN	James Burney, Joseph Gillespie, John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON	W. McKay, W Faison, Ollen Mobley.
COLUMBUS	A. Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith.
ROBESON	John W. Powell, Archibald A. T. Smith, Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE	W. R. Gales, W. H. Haywood, Jr., Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM	N. A. Stedman, Charles J. Williams, John J. Alston.
MOORE	John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND	Alfred Dockery, Walter F. Leak, G. Thomas.
ANSON	A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY	Dr. F. J. Cutlar, Duncan McRae, Sr., W. Harris.
ROWAN	Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers.
RANDOLPH	Alexander Gray, Jesse Henshaw, A. Brower.
DAVIDSON	Col. Samuel Hargrave, Henry R. Dusenberry, Dr. William Holt.
GUILFORD	N. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John Morehead.
CABARRUS	Paul Barringer, William F. Phifer, George Kluttz.
IREDELL	Thomas A. Allison, C. F. Davidson, Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG	Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN	David Reinhardt, Alfred M. Burton, M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD	Edmund Bryan, John G. Bynum, John McEntire.
ASHE	Roderick Murchison, John Hardin, J. M. Nye.
BURKE	Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C. Smith.
SURRY	Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boyden, R. H Parks.
WILKES	William P. Waugh, Thomas J. Bouchelle, W. C. Emmett.
STOKES	M. R. Moore, C. H. Matthews, Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,

Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company

☞ The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf]

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,

Agent at Wilmington, N. C.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E PATTERSON,

3 *doors South of the Market House.*

February 22, 1837. 29tf

For Sale.

2 FIRST RATE YOUNG *HORSES,*
1 Second hand WAGON, with Salt Body and Gear.

Apply to

C. J. ORRELL.

May 3, 1837. 38*tf*

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Commission & For... Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having ... in Wilmington for the purpose ... the above business, respectfully ... vices to the public. Goods consigned ... forwarded with the utmost dispatch ... ry particularity observed.—Particul... oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, F... Staves, &c. as well as the purchase ... flatters himself that a knowledge of ... bined with unremitting attention, ... a share of public patronage.

WM. O ...

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott ... Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker ... Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. ...

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old ... has had the advantage ... the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton Bagging,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, ... common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ...

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and ...

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE ...

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copar...

THE firm of G. & L. Horlbeck ... by mutual consent on the 8th ... All persons indebted to said firm ... make immediate payment to A. M ... is fully authorised to grant discharges.

GOOLD HO...
LEVI HOR...

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old W... for FAMILY USE.
10 Bols bright St. Croix SUGAR...
6 Single Florida Moss Mattress...

J. HUS...

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received ... ministration on the personal ... thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at S... 1836, of Cumberland County Cou... having claims against the Estate ... ceased, are hereby requested to ... the Subscriber within the time pres... or this notice will be plead in bar ... and all persons indebted to said ... quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHO...

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late ... & JOHNSON, are hereby ... subscriber alone is authorized to ... and it is essential that the accounts ... tled without delay.

DANIEL ...

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S BE...

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrat... ders in this country, having ... ments with the Subscriber to receive ... all orders for their Bells of any size, ... which they will warrant of the very ... quality, not surpassed by any Bells in ... Also, Town Clocks, Church and P... of superior finish and tones. Orders ... information given by

JAMES M...

N B. They will warrant their Bells, ... any fail to give satisfaction, they may ... ed for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill ... For Wheat, and Cologne ... Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent ... the above Mill Stones in this ... Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, ... would here inform those wanting ... they can be furnished by sending ... me at this place. We *warrant* the ... *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a ne... stead.

C. J. ORR...
Brick Building...

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO...

HAVE just received their FALL ... TER supply of

DRY GOOD...

GROCERIES, HARDW... Crockery, Hats and ...

Which they offer low for Cash or in ... Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

DRY GOOD...

AT COST FOR CASH, A...

Cedar street, First Door from Po...

THE Subscriber is opening a New ... imported FANCY AND STA...

DRY GOOD...

And will be receiving further supp... tion daily. For Cash, it will be a... to sell any article AT COST.

When required, the usual credit ... will be given for approved paper, ... at the lowest market prices.

H. ...

New York, January 28, 1837.

Petit-Gulf Cotton ... And Red Clover S...

For sale by C. P. M...

Rowand's Tonic M...

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AN...

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valu... lar Medicine. Just received by ...

E. ...

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molas...

In Store and for Sale by the Su...

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (ass...
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing M...

THOS. SANDF...

$100 REW...

WILL be given for the detection ... sion of the person or persons ... the prisoners that lately escaped from ... this County with the implements ... said escape was effected.

By order of the County Court.

(From the Minutes.)

Test, JOHN L. ATKINS, C...

March 21, 1837.

Blank Warra...

For sale at this Office.